

The True Northerner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of Nebraska, introduced a resolution in the Senate on the 4th inst., which was agreed to, providing that no dividends shall be made by the Union Pacific road, except from the net earnings, and that no stock shall be issued or more stock created without leave of Congress, under penalty of the seizure of the property. Various petitions from Union soldiers for laws for their benefit were handed in. Mr. Logan presented a memorial against the passage of the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter. Mr. Logan was favorably reported to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy; to make eight hours a day's labor in the winter, to work longer, and to pay wages for legal holidays. Bills were introduced to enable the people of Dakota to form a constitution, to provide a judicial system for ex-soldiers; to erect a public building at Tyler, Tex., and to prevent the publication of letters advertisements in the Territories. The Chair presented resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Ohio favoring a tariff for revenue. In the House Mr. Morrill, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, introduced a bill to reduce the tariff on imports. It makes a reduction of 10 per cent. on numerous articles, and provides any reduction to a lower rate than the Morrill act of 1851. The bill was referred. The oath of office was administered to Mr. Hamilton, who has been in the Senate since 1851. Mr. Morrill, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, introduced a bill to reduce the tariff on imports. It makes a reduction of 10 per cent. on numerous articles, and provides any reduction to a lower rate than the Morrill act of 1851. The bill was referred. The oath of office was administered to Mr. Hamilton, who has been in the Senate since 1851.

city of Troy, N. Y., ran away last week, and his accounts are short about \$75,000. A dentist in Scranton, Pa., named W. H. Heist, gave Mr. James Stevenson three doses of chloroform and extracted fifteen teeth. On completing his task he found his patient a corpse.

By the collapse of a burning building at Allentown, Pa., five firemen were killed and eight injured.

Eleven hundred saloon-keepers in New York have been notified that their licenses have been annulled, because of conviction in court for violation of the excise law.

WESTERN.

The variable weather in Kansas is said to have killed a large area of winter wheat.

A Detroit dispatch says that James E. Scripps, of the Detroit Evening News, has paid over to Dr. Donald McLean, of the Michigan University, the sum of \$20,000, being the amount of a judgment against the former for libel.

The crushing of their boat by a floating log caused the drowning of Frank and James Henderson, married men, near Lafayette, Ohio. Near Newcomerstown, Ohio, four young men were drowned by the capsizing of their boat in the Tuscarawas river.

A Sioux City dispatch says the man hanged at Bassett, Neb., by vigilantes was not Kid Wade, but the vigilantes still had Wade in their custody.

The third chapter in the great Crouch tragedy opened at Horton, Mich., last week, in an attempted assassination of Detective Brown, who had been persistent in untiring in his hunt for the murderers of the Crouch family. Brown was shot and dangerously wounded by one of two men whom he met on the road.

Mrs. Mix, of Steamboat Rock, Iowa, seriously wounded herself with a revolver at the open grave of her dead husband. Her accompanying ejaculation was that she might as well be buried in the same grave.

SOUTHERN.

The Mississippi Senate has passed a bill for the formal trial of habitual drunkards, and at Judges' discretion, to appoint guardians for the same class on their confinement in the lunatic asylum.

A jury convicted the Rev. Ben Jenkins at Mansfield, La., of the murder of the Rev. Mr. Borden, and then petitioned the Governor that he be immediately pardoned.

T. C. Wells, a former merchant at Lockport, N. Y., who failed and went to Texas to retrieve his fortunes, committed suicide at Dallas. He had subsisted for a week on one meal a day.

James Graham, a lawyer of New Orleans, who had squandered his wife's fortune, killed her with a pistol while she slept, and then took his own life with a razor, nearly severing his head from his body.

The representative of an English syndicate who came to Texas to invest \$1,000,000 in lands, has departed for home, averring that, under present conditions, fence-cutting and lawlessness was too prevalent, and that there was no security of property in Texas.

WASHINGTON.

The Mississippi river convention, composed of 500 delegates, assembled in Washington last week. E. O. Stannard, of St. Louis, was elected President, and addressed the assembly on the importance of improving navigation on the great river.

The friends of the Hennepin Canal have triumphed in the House Committee on Railways and Canals by a vote of 8 to 2. The committee will advise the House to appropriate \$1,000,000.

The Mississippi River convention, held at Washington last week, passed resolutions declaring it the duty of the Government to improve the great river and its tributaries as to permanently secure safe navigation, and expressing the belief that the system now being prosecuted under the Secretary of War is the one most generally approved.

The President has appointed the following Consuls: Robert J. Stevens, Victoria, B. C.; Eugene O. Fecht, of Michigan, Paso del Norte; Philip Carroll, Palermo; Allen Francis, Fort Stanley and St. Thomas, Ont.

It is estimated by J. S. More, the tariff expert, that the effect of the Morrison bill will be to reduce taxation \$30,000,000, which he divides among the schedules as follows:

Woolens.....\$8,500,000 Hemp and flax.....\$1,000,000 Woollens.....5,000,000 Tobacco.....1,200,000 Cotton.....1,500,000 Provisions.....2,000,000 Metals.....4,000,000 Wood and Chemicals.....1,200,000 Woollenware.....3,000,000 Boots and shoes.....2,500,000 Sundries.....2,500,000 Earthenware.....1,000,000 Lumber.....1,400,000

Foreigners working on Russian railroads will be dismissed after three months unless they become naturalized.

POLITICAL.

The Texas Legislature has passed a law making it a misdemeanor to fence lands not owned or leased, or to herd stock on the same.

The Ohio House of Representatives repealed the McConnellville ordinance, which empowered incorporated villages to decide whether liquor should be sold or not within their boundaries.

The Democratic caucus at Frankfort, Ky., nominated Joseph C. S. Blackburn for Senator, giving him 63 votes to 51 for Williams.

The Republican State Central Committee of Kansas has decided to call a State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention on April 29.

Gen. Weaver declares that he is in favor of Ben Butler for President, and says the late Governor of Massachusetts can carry Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri with a hurrah.

Columbus (Ohio) dispatch: The redistricting bill has passed both branches of the Ohio Legislature. It is claimed to give the Democrats twelve and the Republicans nine of the Congressional districts, but three or four of the Republican districts are doubtful. The third amendment to the Scott law, for returning a proportionate amount of tax when a saloonist quits the business, was defeated, and Mr. Thompson, of Cincinnati, introduced a bill for a graded system of tax ranging from \$50 to \$300, according to the business done.

Ex-Senator Bruce says that Gen. Tecumseh Sherman would, under no circumstances, accept a Presidential nomination.

FIRE RECORD.

The fire record of the week, as reported by telegraph, is as follows:

Loss.	Amount.
Elmira, N. Y., Arcade building.....	\$15,000
Albany, N. Y., two stores.....	10,000
Middle Falls, N. Y., leather-board mill.....	30,000
Montreal City, N. Y., flour mill.....	12,000
Philadelphia, Pa., glass works.....	125,000
Rome, N. Y., two stores.....	50,000
Toronto, two grain elevators.....	250,000
Belmont, Wis., hotel and stores.....	25,000
Goodwin, Dakota, two hotels.....	17,000
Minneapolis, Minn., warehouse.....	20,000
Uvalde, Tex., several stores.....	15,000
Levellville, Cal., railway round house.....	40,000
Scraper, Ark., stores and shops.....	20,000
Buffalo, N. Y., planing mill.....	25,000
Pueblo, Col., livey stable and dwellings.....	20,000
Nashua, N. H., business block.....	50,000
Alliance, Ohio, several stores.....	50,000
St. Louis, Mo., Nelson's plumbing goods.....	45,000
Brookfield, Mass., shoe factory.....	40,000
Gowanda, N. Y., flour mill.....	25,000
St. Paul, Minn., furniture factory.....	10,000
Camden, N. J., lithographic works.....	20,000
Toledo, Ohio, flouring mill.....	20,000
Detroit, Mich., Swan's restaurant.....	20,000
St. Louis, Mo., ten stores.....	60,000
Niagara Falls, N. Y., warehouse.....	40,000
St. Pleasant, Ont., Crocker's store.....	25,000
Albany, N. Y., business block.....	25,000
Santa Fe, N. M., flouring mill.....	25,000
San Francisco, Cal., building property.....	125,000
Stamford, Conn., private residence.....	20,000
Lockport, Ind., four mills.....	15,000

Fire losses for January.

The details of January fires in the United States show an aggregate of \$12,000,000 destroyed during the month. Of this amount \$10,200,000 was burned up by 281 fires, where the reported loss was from \$10,000 upward. No such fire waste in a single month has occurred since 1872, as far as the records show, except in January, 1879, and July, 1877. There were twenty fires in January where the reported loss was \$100,000 or more, the total of the twenty fires being \$3,250,000, or more than one-fourth of the month's total fire waste.

A WEEK'S FAILURES.

Failures reported by telegraph during the week were as follows:

Liabilities.	Amount.
H. W. Perrine, dry goods, Bath, N. Y.....	\$5,000
Perryman & Co., general store, Paris, Ark.....	25,000
Victoria Works, Montreal.....	100,000
Orinville Bros., jewelry, New York.....	24,000
Warren & Co., groceries, Cincinnati.....	100,000
Lee & Son, groceries, Allegheny, Pa.....	25,000
Cox & Bell, general store, Hillsboro, Tex.....	55,000
P. Martel, tailor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	23,000
H. Brown, millinery, Adams, Mich.....	14,000
Riverdale Furniture Co., Wheeling, W. Va.....	35,000
John Layton, general store, Mineral Springs, Ark.....	40,000
Smith Bros., dry goods, Linden, Va.....	42,000
Faria, Bishop & Co., clothing, Charleston, W. Va.....	20,000
F. Voncken, shoe store, Cincinnati.....	35,000
Blake & Co., grain, Baltimore.....	25,000
C. H. Thomas, drugs, Leavenworth, Kan.....	92,000
C. M. Olsen & Co., drugs, Dayton, Iowa.....	10,000
T. Bitterman, dry goods, Junction City, Mo.....	19,000
Henry Month & Co., dyers, Glasgow, Scotland.....	500,000
W. S. Abbott, millinery, Chicago.....	100,000
Carroll & Co., shoes, Boston.....	100,000
W. A. Smith, diamonds, Boston.....	200,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

The water at Cincinnati stood at sixty-three feet and was still rising on the 9th inst., and the suffering was increasing. At Wheeling provisions were becoming scarce and calls were loud for contributions to aid the needy. Wellsburg, W. Va., and some Ohio towns along the river were threatened with famine. At Coshocton, Ohio, the water was twelve inches, and at South Toledo seven inches higher than ever before. Marietta, Ohio, was completely inundated and telegraphic communication cut off. The loss by the flood at Steubenville, Ohio, is estimated at \$500,000. At Benwood, W. Va., a town of 3,000 inhabitants but six houses were out of the water, and Beirpe was entirely flooded.

Between Evansville and Louisville, along the Ohio River, great destruction was wrought by the flood. Nearly every town on the river shore was inundated, and houses, barns, cribs, outhouses, and fences were swept away. The loss in this stretch of 200 miles, it is estimated, will aggregate millions of dollars. Gov. Hamilton, of Illinois, ordered that tents be sent to Shawneetown, Ill., to shelter the homeless who have fled for safety to high ground. The destruction of property increases with every hour. In the flooded districts of Wheeling thieves cut holes in the roofs of buildings and helped themselves to valuables and portable property. Mrs. Waddle was found on a house-top at Newport, Ky., being rendered insane by the belief that her children had perished in the flood. She took up her exalted situation for the purpose of "being nearer to Jesus."

Mr. Donohue, a member of the New York Assembly, has been imprisoned at Montreal for being connected with the Fenian invasion of 1866.

FOREIGN.

Egyptian securities are rapidly declining in London.

The Queen's speech was read at the opening of the English Parliament, on the 5th inst., and after referring to treaties of commerce and peaceful relations with the powers, passes the Egyptian question with the statement that the Sudan rebellion necessitated the continuance of English occupation, and says the Reform Municipal bill for London will be duly introduced, and if time permits, measures of similar import for other cities will be presented. The address advocates extension of the franchise.

European correspondents consider war between Russia and Germany an inevitable event.

Invincibles and other Irish convicts in English prisons will be removed on a war vessel, the destination of which is unknown.

A pamphlet has been published at Berlin aiming to prove that Bismarck at tempted to have France join the German alliance against Russia and England.

The Dublin paper, United Ireland, exults over the Mahdi's victories in Egypt, hopes that Baker and Gordon will meet the fate of Gen. Hicks, and trusts that the Sudan legions will soon arrive at Cairo.

The London club sensation has culminated in the conviction of fifty-two members for playing baccarat. The proprietor of the club and the committee were fined \$2,500 each. The other players were mulcted for \$500 each.

Hundreds of persons, suspected of being socialists, are being arrested at St. Petersburg.

A state of siege has been proclaimed at Sukin. The French Ambassador at London offered to land troops at Sukin and march them to the relief of Khartoum, leaving

ing to a conference of the powers the final settlement of the Sudan question.

It appears from the correspondence (now published in London) which preceded the hanging of Patrick O'Donnell that Minister Lowell was personally snubbed as sharply as was the Nation which he represents. All of Lord Granville's replies to ex-Lord Rector Lowell were limited to a single sentence, and that sentence in each case only expressed—first, the request that the United States mind its own business; and second, the declaration that Britons never, never, never should be slaves!

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The stage of the Ohio River at Cincinnati, on the morning of the 11th inst., was sixty-five feet five inches, still rising, and still raining. A Wheeling dispatch of the 11th reports the calamity there as general and appalling. Dwelling houses, many of them formerly costly and handsome residences, have been carried away, overturned, or battered to pieces by ice and drift, the debris filling the streets, alleys and yards being piled in many places twenty feet high. When the Relief Committee took food and clothing to them they almost had their clothing torn from them by the starving inhabitants, everybody crying for the first supply. Several steamers arriving at Wheeling were fired upon, the inhabitants fearing that the waves created by the boats would complete the work of destruction. An unknown woman was drowned by falling from a second-story window into the river. A baby of a family named Lash, on the island, also fell into the water and disappeared from sight. Neither body has been recovered. Many narrow escapes are reported, and it doubtless several lives have been lost not yet discovered. Tim McCarthy, on the island, lost \$2,500 in gold in his house, which was swept away. Many other large sums of money have been lost. The estimate of the total loss in this vicinity on both sides of the river is \$5,000,000. Miss Clara Barton, President of the American National Association of the Red Cross, accompanied by Dr. Hubbell, Special Field Agent of the association, left Washington on the 11th inst. for the scenes of the floods. She will go first to Pittsburgh and follow the Ohio River down, visiting such places as have suffered. Miss Barton requests that Red Cross societies North will, until further notice, forward supplies to Cincinnati as the central point of distribution. The Governor of West Virginia has telegraphed the Congressional delegation from that State that the work of relief for the sufferers by the floods will require \$1,000,000.

Detective Giles Brown, who was shot near Horton, Mich., is positive that Judd Crouch was the assassin, and Crouch and his hired man, named McCullum, were taken from their residence and lodged in jail at Jackson, but were soon released. Crouch claims that he can establish an alibi. The people in the district are intensely excited.

A band of 800 Indians recently attacked and murdered most of the principal inhabitants of Onitania, in one of the southernmost provinces of Mexico. The stores and dwellings were plundered and the women and children subjected to brutal outrages. A large force of Mexican soldiers has been dispatched to quell the outrages. An attempt of a civil force to put down the revolutionary mob was defeated with loss of twenty-five men killed.

A Chinaman who has resided in New York for several years, received an English education, and joined an evangelical church, was refused naturalization papers on account of the Federal restriction law.

It is reported that Gen. Grant is suffering from kidney and liver troubles owing to the confinement forced on him through the injury to his hip and thigh. His physicians seem to regard the complications as rather serious.

Cetewayo is again reported dead—this time from heart disease.

The Parnellites are making a poor show in the House of Commons. Parnell, so far, has been able to count only twenty-two followers.

James O'Kelly, the Egyptian correspondent of the London Daily News, for whose safety fears have been expressed, has been heard from in a letter dated at Assout, Jan. 5.

Bradlaugh has been defeated in his appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench against the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons. That officer, in obeying the orders of the House, removed the atheist leader from the door, and Bradlaugh brought ineffectual suits.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.	Price.
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	7.90 @ 7.95
WHEAT—No. 2 White.....	7.75 @ 7.80
WHEAT—No. 3 White.....	7.60 @ 7.65
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	1.02 @ 1.04
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.01 @ 1.11 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	61 @ 62
OATS—No. 2.....	40 @ 42
PORE—Mess.....	16.75 @ 17.25
LARD.....	10 @ 10 1/2

CHICAGO.	Price.
WHEAT—Good to Fair Steers.....	6.75 @ 7.50
WHEAT—Medium to Fair.....	6.00 @ 6.75
HOGS.....	6.00 @ 7.25
PORE—Good to Choice Winter.....	5.25 @ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	32 @ 33
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	39 @ 40 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	52 @ 54
OATS—No. 2.....	33 @ 35
PORE—Choice Creamery.....	28 @ 30
PORE—Fresh.....	38 @ 40
PORE—Mess.....	16.75 @ 17.25
LARD.....	10 @ 10 1/2

MILWAUKEE.	Price.
WHEAT—No. 2.....	62 @ 65
CORN—No. 2.....	32 @ 34
OATS—No. 2.....	22 @ 24
PORE—No. 2.....	35 @ 37
PORE—Mess.....	17.00 @ 18.00
LARD.....	10 @ 10 1/2

SE. LOUIS.	Price.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.05 @ 1.06
CORN—Mixed.....	40 @ 50
OATS—No. 2.....	34 @ 35
PORE—No. 2.....	52 @ 54
PORE—Mess.....	17.50 @ 18.00
LARD.....	10 @ 10 1/2

DETROIT.	Price.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.02 @ 1.04
CORN.....	48 @ 40
OATS.....	32 @ 34
PORE.....	60 @ 64
PORE—Mess.....	17.25 @ 17.75
LARD.....	10 @ 10 1/2

INDIANAPOLIS.	Price.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.02 @ 1.03
CORN—No. 2.....	48 @ 49
OATS—No. 2.....	35 @ 36
PORE—No. 2.....	52 @ 54
PORE—Mess.....	18.00 @ 18.50

EAST LIBERTY, PA.	Price.
CATTLE—Best.....	6.25 @ 7.25
HOGS.....	5.50 @ 6.50
Common.....	4.75 @ 5.75
HOGS.....	6.50 @ 7.00
BAKED.....	4.75 @ 5.75

A NOTED MAN GONE.

Wendell Phillips, the Noted Orator and Agitator, Joins the Silent Majority.

The Distinguished Patient Conscious to the Last—Biographical Sketch.

Wendell Phillips, the "silver-tongued orator," is dead. After an agonizing illness he expired peacefully at his home in Boston on the 24th of February. Mr. Phillips was sick for seven days with angina pectoris, a disease to which his father and two brothers succumbed. His last public address, at the unveiling of Harriet Martineau's statue, a month before, had been a severe tax upon him, and he seemed to feel keenly the waning of his physical and mental powers. Mr. Phillips had had one or two indications of heart trouble, so that the final attack was hardly a surprise to himself or family. He was conscious throughout it all, but he realized a day or two ago that it was an unequal struggle, and told his friends that he was submitting to a suspension of his life. When it became evident that his life could not be spared, the physicians devoted their energies simply to rendering more peaceful his last hours. During the more severe attacks of pain he was kept partially under the influence of anæsthetics, but his suffering was still great. Gradually he sank lower, keeping consciousness to the last. His invalid wife and other members of his family were about the bed during the last hours, and he recognized them all. He spoke but little, and his last words—about a matter of personal comfort—were spoken about half an hour before his death.

Wendell Phillips was born in Boston, Nov. 29, 1811. His father was John Phillips, the first Mayor of Boston. Wendell graduated at Harvard College in 1831, at the law school in 1835, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. Three years after beginning the practice of his profession in his native city he became known to the public as an eloquent advocate of the anti-slavery, temperance, and woman's rights reforms, then being earnestly agitated, and continued his indefatigable labors during the conflict of opinion on the slavery question which preceded the civil war. In 1840 he became a Garrison Abolitionist, and an enthusiast in the anti-slavery question for many years. So strong were his convictions on the slavery question that in 1839 he relinquished his law practice from unwillingness to observe the oath of fealty to the Federal Constitution.

His first notable speech was made in Faneuil Hall, in December, 1837. E. P. Lovejoy, of St. Louis, was murdered by a mob at Alton, Ill., where he was publishing a paper of the most radical anti-slavery opinions. Dr. Channing, of Boston, had called an indignation meeting at Faneuil Hall, James T. Austin, the Attorney General of the State of Massachusetts, apologized for the bloody deed of the mob, and said that Lovejoy was presumptuous and imprudent, and that he died as a fool. Wendell Phillips, then a young man fresh from college, replied to the vindicator of mob violence. "Fellow-citizens," said he, "is this Faneuil Hall doctrine? The mob at Alton were met to wrest from a citizen his just rights—not to resist the laws. We have been told that our fathers did the same, and the glorious motto of Revolutionary precedent has been thrown over the heads of our day. Sir, when I resist the laws, I am guilty of a crime, which place the murderers of Alton side by side with Otis and Hancock, with Quincy and Adams. I thought those pictured lips [pointing to the portraits in the hall] would have broken into voice to rebuke the recreant American, the slanderer of the dead. [Great sensation and applause.] The gentleman said that he should sink into significance if he dared to gainsay the principles of these resolutions. Sir, for the sentiments he has uttered on soil consecrated by the prayers of patriots and the blood of patriots, the earth should have yawned and swallowed him. James Otis thundered in this hall, when the King did but touch his pocket. Imagine, if you can, his indignant eloquence had England offered to put a gag upon his lips!"

From that time till 1861 Mr. Phillips was a prominent leader and the most popular orator of the abolitionists. He advocated disunion as the only road to abolition until the passage of the civil war, after which he sustained the Government for a similar reason. In 1863-4 he advocated arming, educating, and enfranchising the freedmen, and for the two latter purposes procured the continuance of the anti-slavery Society till after the adoption of the fifteenth amendment in 1869.

Probably the last public act of Mr. Phillips was to write, the day before he died, a letter to Rev. Dr. Miner, urging that he and the other members of his church should go to the Superior court at Worcester the next day and urge that a light sentence be imposed on Burnham Wardwell, "the prisoner's friend," who was to be sentenced on that day for uttering an criminal libel on the Sheriff of that county. The letter was written against the protest of Mr. Phillips' physician, who said that even so slight an exertion might result fatally.

The singular fact that Mrs. Phillips survives her husband excites much comment. When they were married about thirty years ago, she was a hopeless invalid, and one reason for her uniting herself to Mr. Phillips was her great desire that her fortune, which was considerable, might be devoted to the cause of anti-slavery. She expected to die soon and thus seal her devotion to the cause in which her husband was engaged. During the ensuing years Mrs. Phillips has lingered helpless, the object of her husband's constant love. Many touching incidents of Mr. Phillips' attention to his wife are told.

OTHER DEATHS.

Dr. Addison P. Dutcher, of Cleveland, Ohio, a great-grandson of the Brown Dutcher immortalized by Washington Irving; Judge A. W. Sheldon, Associate Justice of Arizona; Governor of Illinois, after whom the Illinois State Board of Health; George W. Jones, a prominent citizen of Cincinnati; Joseph M. Hooker, member of the Iowa Legislature; Rev. Louis E. Howard, rector of the American colony at Rome; Carl Orlaf Björling, Swedish Bishop; George W. Fuller, for fifty years a prominent citizen of Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. George H. Evans, of Los Angeles, said to be the originator of the observance of Decoration Day; H. E. Packer, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; Abraham Hayward, the English author; Gen. Oliver H. Palmer, a prominent New Yorker; John A. Kline, the leading banker of Vicksburg, Miss.; M. Rouher, the Bonapartist leader in France; Josephine Salomon, the famous actress of Vienna, Austria; Edward Vale, the oldest merchant at Laporte, Ind.

GLEANNINGS.

Of the 500 students at the Munich Academy of Fine Arts forty-two are Americans.

GEORGE BALI, a rich banker, of Galveston, Tex., has given a \$70,000-schoolhouse to that city.

MACKEY, the South Carolina Congressman, recently deceased, was a white, but his widow is a negro.

The highest postage rate from the United States is to Patagonia and the Island of St. Helena—27 cents per half-ounce.

HIRAM RADCLIFF, a recluse who died recently at Kings on, N. Y., left personal property worth \$150,000, including a half-barrel of pennies.

THERE is a story in London that the Prince of Wales has been specially interested himself in three race-horses, and that he intends to run them next season "for all they are worth."

A DES MOINES intelligence office has received an order for a cook to go to Colorado. The person writing says: "There are ten men here to one woman, and a good cook can't get large wages and a husband."

THERE are twenty-seven lawyers and twenty-five farmers in the Ohio Legislature.

THE OHIO RIVER FLOOD.

Thousands of People Driven from Their Homes by the Raging Waters.

Millions of Property Swept Away—Exciting Scenes and Incidents.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITY. The waters of the Ohio and Allegheny rose to a greater height than at any period since Feb. 10, 1852. Immense damage was indicated by the overflow. A Pittsburgh correspondent thus describes the scenes: "The twin cities present a spectacle never before seen in this city. Miles of valuable property and hundreds of houses are under water, while over five thousand families are for the time without shelter. In this way the flooded district, from the Point to Sixth street, is almost entirely inundated, while along the banks of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, for a distance of six miles, every house within two blocks of the river is under water. The same is true of the South Side and Allegheny City. Every iron mill, foundry, and glass factory in the two cities has been compelled to shut down, while all the railroads excepting the Pennsylvania Central suspended traffic. Between Pittsburgh and Allegheny travel by street cars has been completely shut off. No accurate figures can yet be given as to the damage, but the most conservative estimate admit that it will mount up into the millions. A calm review of the situation this morning found between 5,000 and 6,000 buildings in the two cities submerged, and the residents of 25,000 people, 10,000